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**PARTY** *K*

*No Dependance :*

Containing An

**Historical Account**

OF THE

**Rise and Fall of PARTIES,**

IN THE

Reigns of King **CHARLES II.**

King **JAMES** the IIId, and King  
**WILLIAM** the IIIId.

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## No Dependance.

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ous Distinctions. It is in vain for us to pretend to Unanimity, or indeed to hope for it, while so many People are concern'd in Interest, to keep up Division. But let not any of 'em flatter themselves that there's *Eternity* in any side, or that what is directed by Humour, will be more certain now, than it has been these Hundred Years. *Guelph* and *Gibeline* is not better known Abroad, than *Whig* and *Tory*. And it has been the constant Observation of the best Statesmen of *Europe*, that we are as various as our Climate. We have been often told of Monsieur De *Wit*'s saying of us, *That there has been nothing but Fluctuation in our Counsels ever since Queen Elizabeth's Reign*. And I shou'd be glad to see it prov'd, that we are now more steady, or more likely to be so hereafter, than we have hitherto been. King *Charles* the Second, a most good Natur'd Prince, cou'd not but come Home with some Resentment, for the ill Usage he had met with from those who were not of the Establish'd Church, and whose Principles of Government were too *Antimonarchical*. Yet such was the Generosity of his Temper, or such his Wisdom, that he employ'd a great Number of them on  
his



his Accession to the Throne, and instead of Persecuting Dissenters, publish'd a Declaration the 25th of *October*, 1660. *Dispensing with the Subscription requir'd by the Cannon, and the Oath of Canonical Obedience, either for Ordination, or the taking Degrees in the Two Universities.* This was certainly a Step in favour of *Fanaticism*, which cannot be parallel'd since; and these Moderate Councils were pursu'd about Two Years, when the Bishops having been restor'd to their Seats in Parliament, a Convocation having been Summon'd, and a Fruitless Conference between the *Episcopal* and *Presbyterian* Clergy, held at the *Savoy*, the Court and Ministry from favouring the latter, fell in entirely with the former, and the *Act of Uniformity* pass'd, which outed the *Presbyterians* of their Livings, and enjoin'd a Conformity to the Church of *England*. One may see what were the Principles of this Flourishing Party, by a Clause incerted in that Act, to be Subscrib'd by all Persons in Holy Orders.

**I** A. B. do declare, That it is not Law-  
ful upon any Pretence whatsoever, to  
take Arms against the King, and that I

*do abhor that Traiterous Position, of taking Arms by his Authority, against his Person, or against those that are Commission'd by him.*

The Names of *Whig* and *Tory*, were not yet form'd: The first Distinction after the *Restoration*, was that of *Episcoparians* and *Presbyterians*; and the former pretending to an Unlimited Obedience, and sticking at nothing to advance the Prerogative, had the Places of Honour and Profit both in Church and State. But the Lords and Commons having agreed upon a Representation concerning the Danger of Popery, the Court resolv'd to cajole the Dissenters, and a Declaration of Indulgence was publish'd, the Design being to Form a Party of Papists and Dissenters, in opposition to the Establish'd Church. *Anno 1663*, the Ministry was chang'd, Sir *Edward Nicholas*, a zealous Son of the Church, turn'd out of his Office, and Sir *Henry Bennet*, a suspected Papist, put into it. This Encouragement given Dissenters, continu'd till the *Dutch War*, and their Worship was generally conniv'd at: But then they gave Offence to the Court, by having an Aversion to a War with

with their Protestant Neighbours, and the *High Party* taking hold of that Opportunity, got the *Corporation Act* pass'd at *Oxford*, tho' violently oppos'd by the Earl of *Southampton* Lord Treasurer. But the Earl of *Clarendon*, who was at the Head of the *Rigid Conformists*, carry'd that Point, for which he was remember'd Two Years after, when the King gave him up to his Enemies, who soon hunted him into *Impeachment* and *Banishment*. And now *Bennet* and *Clifford* were the *Favourites*, who, to procure Indulgence for the Papists, were for the same to Dissenters.

The Lord *Clarendon*, who had attended the King in his Exile, and was so Instrumental in his *Restoration*, being Impeach'd by the Commons, sent his Case to the House of Lords, which the Duke of *Bucks* deliver'd to the Commons at a Conference, in this way of Insult and Derision. *That the Lords had commanded him to deliver them that Scandalous and Seditious Paper sent from the Earl of Clarendon, bidding him, to desire them to return it in a convenient Time, for it has a Style which they were in Love with, and desir'd to keep it.* The Duke of *Buckingham* a Year before this, had

had lost himself so much at Court, that a *Proclamation* was publish'd to apprehend him ; his Crime was his Courting the Moderate and Presbyterian Party, at the Head of which he set himself, to oppose the Earl of *Clarendon*, whom he hop'd to succeed in the *Ministry*, if he cou'd get him remov'd. Accordingly the Duke of *Buckingham* falling in with *Bennet*, *Clifford*, *Asbley*, and *Lauderdale*, had the chief management of all things. Under him, says Dr. *Calamy*, the *Nonconformists* at London were conniv'd at, and People went openly to their Meetings, without Fear. The King in his Speech from the Throne, February the 10th, 1667, recommended to the Two Houses, That they wou'd seriously think of some Course to beget a better Union and Composure in the Minds of his Protestant Subjects. The Triple League was also enter'd into, as a Security against the Exorbitant Power of *France*. And the Administration was now what in the Modern Phrase, may be call'd *Whiggish*. This Inclination lasted Two or Three Years, till the League with *France*, of which a Reverend Dean writes thus : The Church Party in general were so Loyal in their Affections to the King, that they were not forward



forward to suspect the Intrigues of the Court, and therefore fell in with the Measures of assisting the French, and ruining the Dutch. In return for this good Disposition of theirs, an Act pass'd to Suppress Conventicles, which was put in Execution with Rigour enough, for a Year or Two, and then the second Dutch War breaking out, The Court thought it necessary to grant an Indulgence to them, that so there might be Peace at Home. The Lords in the Ministry affected great Tenderness towards them: The Lord Arlington introduc'd their Preachers to present their Address of Thanks to the King, and the Earl of Shaftsbury endeavour'd to ingratiate himself with them more than any Body. But the Design of the Ministers being more to favour the Papists than the Presbyterians, the latter were justly so Jealous of this Indulgence, that they did not stick to declare, They had rather not have it, than have it Common with the Papists, Those who were for this Temporary Moderation, having only Political Ends in View, it was not likely to last. And tho' the Earl of Shaftsbury, the Duke of Buckingham, and others, who were for humouring the Court in the Dutch War, and the  
 People

People in the *Toleration*, got Sir *John Trevor*, Secretary of State, Sir *Orlando Bridgeman*, Lord Keeper, and even Prince *Rupert* excluded from the Cabinet Council for being against it, yet they cou'd not long keep their Ground. The Lord *Ashley* and Duke of *Buckingham* growing apprehensive of the ill Consequence of Indulging Papists, were discarded, and the Commons who had been so warm against Dissenters, inclin'd to a Bill for the *Ease of them*, finding the *Indulgence* granted them, made a Pretence to Indulge the Papists also, and that it was a Popular one. The Court, who intended no Favour to them, but for the sake of the Papists, perceiving the Protestants were about to Unite against the Common Enemy, fell off from their *Moderation*, and joyn'd in again with those that were for *Wholesome Severities*. This produc'd a Clause for a *Test* of Abhorrence, which was a long time debated in the House of Lords, where the New Ministers appear'd zealous for it, and were as zealously oppos'd by the Old ones, the Earl of *Shaftsbury* and Duke of *Buckingham*. But let their Sentiments be what they will as to Religious Matters; as to Civil, the New Ministry were right in their

their Endeavours to put an end to the  
*Dutch War* ; whether they did it out  
 of Love to their Country, or which is  
 every whit as probable, purely because  
 their Predecessors had begun it, and  
 carry'd it on, I shall not determine.  
 'Tis certain the King did not like them  
 for it, whose Bent being so strong for  
*France*, and they finding they cou'd not  
 maintain themselves without comply-  
 ing with his Sentiments, did so till the  
 Parliament's Eyes began to be open'd ;  
 and as much as it was a *Pensionary* one,  
 they appear'd hearty in the Defence of  
 Religion and Liberty, in opposition  
 to *France* and Popery. The Papists,  
 encourag'd by the Duke of *York's*  
 Match with the Princess of *Modena*,  
 grew intolerably Insolent, and that  
 gave the Dissenters an Advantage of  
 improving in Popular Reputation, by  
 being generally averse to the Measures  
 conducing to Popery, and the Gran-  
 deur of *France*, which their Enemies  
 represented as an Aversion to the King's  
 Person and Government, and that they  
 had engross'd all the Loyalty of the  
 Kingdom. This made the Court joyn  
 in again with the *High Party*, which  
 had the Lord Treasurer *Danby* at the  
 Head of it. When he was Sir *Thomas*  
 C *Osborn*,

*Osborn*, he had all along sided with the Country Party, in opposition to the Court. He Voted against the Test of Abhorrence in the *Oxford* Parliament, in 1665. He was one of the Commissioners appointed to Examine the Publick Accounts, and by the Recommendation of the Duke of *Buckingham*, had the Treasurer's Staff given him, in *June* 1673, and he kept it about Five Years, when being accus'd of a Correspondence with *France*, to get Money thence, he was Impeach'd, and the Commons pass'd a Bill to Attaint him of High Treason. About the same time the Popish Plot was discover'd, and the Ferment in the Nation ran so high, that nothing less wou'd satisfy the Three Successive Parliaments, than a Bill to exclude the Duke of *York* from the Succession to the Crown. The King made a great Alteration in his Ministry, and Establish'd a New Privy Council, the major Part of which, went under the Denomination of *Whigs*. This was done in *April*, 1679. I shall mention some of them, as

*Anthony*, Earl of *Shaftsbury*, Lord President.

*Arthur*, Earl of *Anglesea*, L. P. S.

*James*,



*James, Duke of Monmouth, Master of the Horse.*

*Charles, Lord Marquess of Winchester.*

*James, Earl of Salisbury.*

*John, Earl of Bridgewater.*

*Arthur, Earl of Essex, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.*

*Thomas, Lord Viscount Falconbridge.*

*John, Lord Roberts.*

*Denzil, Lord Hollis.*

*William, Lord Russel.*

*William, Lord Cavendish.*

*Sir Henry Capel, First Commissioner of the Admiralty.*

*Sir William Temple.*

*Henry Powle, Esq;*

The King was so fond of this Change, and of his being got into *Whig* Hands, that he cou'd not help acquainting his Parliament [with this so Popular an Action, in the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

**I** Thought it requisite to acquaint you with what I have now done, which is, that I have Establish'd a New Privy Council, the constant Number of which, shall never exceed Thirty.

*I have made Choice of such Persons as are worthy and able to advise me, and am resolv'd in all my Weighty and Important Affairs, next to the Advice of my Great Council in Parliament, (which I shall very often Consult with) to be Advis'd by this Privy Council.*

*I cou'd not make so great a Change, without acquainting Both Houses of Parliament.*

*And I do desire you all to apply yourselves heartily, as I shall do, to those things which are Necessary for the Good and Safety of the Kingdom, and that no Time may be lost in it.*

There is but this one Instance in our History, of a King of England's valuing himself to his Parliament, on the Choice of his Privy Council, and this was, as has been said, *Whiggish*. A Doctor and Dignitary of our Church, tells us on this Head, " His Majesty had Reason to value himself upon this Establishment of a Council so generally Grateful to the Two Houses, and to all his Faithful Subjects. " One wou'd think this Establishment thus Grateful, and thus generally applauded, was Built on a Rock, and not to be shaken. The King is fond of

of it, the Nation Transported with it,  
 the *Tory* was then the *Ruin'd Party*.  
 Well, let us see what *Dependance* is to  
 be made on this so firm an Establishment.  
 The Duke of *York* was sent out  
 of the Kingdom, the *February* 1678;  
 the New Parliament met in *March*;  
 the Ministry was chang'd in *April*; in  
*August* the Parliament was Dissolv'd;  
 in *September* the Duke of *York* return'd;  
 in *October* the Earl of *Shaftsbury* was  
 turn'd out of his Place of President of  
 the Council, and the Duke of *Mon-*  
*mouth* and Earl of *Essex*, out of their  
 Places; and the Lord *Russel*, the Lord  
*Cavendish*, and Sir *Henry Capel*, desir'd  
 Leave to withdraw from the Council  
 Board, where Proceedings were so  
 partial, that they perceiv'd their fur-  
 ther Attendance wou'd be of no Ser-  
 vice. Now the other Side got into  
 Favour and Places; the *Whigs* petition'd  
 for the Sitting of the Parliament, for  
 the Prosecution of the Popish Plot.  
 The *Tories* sent up Addresses of Ab-  
 horrence of those Petitions; the *Whigs*  
 were for the Exclusion Bill; the *Tories*  
 for the *Divine, Hereditary, Unalienable,*  
*Indefeasible Right*. The Parliaments  
 were always on the Side of the *Whigs*,  
 and the Court therefore espous'd that  
 of

of the *Tories*. But the Parliament made the latter so uneasy, that it was resolv'd to call no more of 'em so, from the Dissolution of the *Oxford* Parliament, *March* the 28th, 1681, to the end of this Reign, there was no Representative of the People, and what the rest of it was, let *History* speak. The Party thus uppermost, made a Glorious use of their Power; the Liberties of the Subjects were broken in upon by the taking away of Charters, and the best Blood of the Nation Sacrific'd to the Rage of the Papists and their Abettors. Read the *Annals* of England from 1681, to 1686, and see what it was to be under the Influence of the Counsels of Men of Arbitrary and Cruel Principles. There being a sort of an End put to Parliaments, the Friends to Liberty and the Protestant Religion were every where in Disgrace. Those who were of the prevailing Party might well have Dependence upon it. The Cloud was so black, there was hardly a Gleam of Light in the *British* Sky. The Laws were despis'd, or wrested; the Ministers had Judges and Sheriff's Ships, and Soldiers to support them. King *Charles* left all to his Brother, but at last he began to grow weary



him. Had he liv'd a few Weeks longer?  
 he *Whigs* wou'd in all likelihood, have  
 been once more restor'd to his Fa-  
 vour. For two Eminent  
 Doctors, † the one of Di <sup>† Dr. K. and</sup>  
 vinity, and the other of <sup>Dr. W.</sup>  
 Physick, give us this Account of the  
 intended Change of the Ministry.  
 Tho' the Duke of York had hitherto  
 bore Absolute Sway at Court, yet  
 it is very certain the King had now  
 a mind once more to part with him,  
 and to call his more belov'd Duke  
 of *Monmouth* from his Banishment in  
*Holland*. The Duke in his *Journal*,  
 has upon this Subject, made Two  
 Remarkable Entries. *January the*  
*5th, 1684, I receiv'd a Letter from*  
*L, mark'd by 29, (i. e. the King) in*  
*the Margin to trust entirely in IO,*  
*and that in February I shou'd certain-*  
*ly have Leave to return : That Mat-*  
*ters were concerting towards it, and that*  
*39, (i. e. the Duke of York,) had no*  
*Suspicion notwithstanding of my Recep-*  
*tion here — February the Third, a*  
*Letter from L, that my Business was*  
*almost as well as done, but must be so*  
*sudden, as not to leave Room for 39's*  
*Party to Counterplot. That it is pro-*  
*bable he wou'd chuse Scotland rather*  
*“ than*

“ *than Flanders, or this Country, which*  
 “ *is all one to 29.* But the King was  
 “ fatally prevented in these kind In-  
 “ tentions to his Son, and Resolution  
 “ of sending away his Brother : For on  
 “ *Monday the Second of February,* his  
 “ Majesty was taken very ill, &c. and  
 “ on the Sixth he dy'd.

Upon King *James's* Accession to the  
 Throne, the Party that had been so  
 zealous for him, might well Depend  
 on his Favour, and the poor *Whigs* had  
 nothing to look for but a Revival of  
 the Measures of the last Four Years of  
 King *Charles.* The Church Party, says  
 Dr. *Calamy,* in his *Life of Baxter,* not  
 only expected to have the *Dissenters* un-  
 der their Feet, but depended so much up-  
 on their Merits in their Adherence to the  
 Duke in his Distress, and his positive Af-  
 surances, that they were very secure, and  
 thought the Day their own : But on a  
 sudden found their All in such Danger,  
 that without new Methods, their Religion  
 and Liberty was gone. The Earl of *Clarendon*  
 was soon turn'd out of his Go-  
 vernment of *Ireland,* the Earl of *Rochester*  
 out of the Treasury, the Bishop  
 of *London* was suspended. The *Dissen-*  
*tters* were Tolerated, and the Church  
 Persecuted by the Ecclesiastical Com-  
 mission.

missions. All the *Tories* who would not consent to the Abolishing the *Penal Laws* and *Test*, were discarded, Dissenters put into Commission of the Peace, and other Offices of Trust; and the Church Party was so ruin'd, that nothing but the *Resistance* they so happily preach'd, could have sav'd us from Popery. *Whig* and *Tory* was forgotten for a Year or Two, and only the Distinction of Protestant and Papist made use of. The Papists carress'd the Dissenters, to make them Instruments of the Destruction of the Church *first*, and of themselves afterwards. But the greater Body of them saw through this Artifice and avoided it, by falling in with the Interests of the Establish'd Church. The Papists having the King, the Army, the Fleet, and the Courts of *Westminster Hall* on their Side, grew Rampant. That *Faction* had an *Entire Dependence* on their Fortune, insomuch that the Queen declar'd, *There shou'd not in a Years time, be a Protestant in England worth Half a Crown.* But in less than Two Years, she was forc'd to leave *England* for ever, and to subsist during the rest of her Life, on the Alms of the *French King*.

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The Fluctuation that was in the latter part of King *James's* Reign, as it rose from their Frights, and was the Effect of Confusion, not of Choice, ought not to be insisted upon. Never was Wind so variable, as that which then blew in the Court of *England*. To Day *Skelton* is a Prisoner in the Tower, to Morrow Governour of it. To Day Writs are Issu'd out for a Parliament, to Morrow those Writs are Cancell'd. To Day they will restore *Magdalen-College*, to Morrow the Visitor is recall'd, the next Day sent again. On the 30th of *Novemb. 1688*, Writs were again Issu'd for a Parliament, and Ten Days afterwards those Writs are order'd to be Burnt. Indeed the Court was then in a Storm, and cou'd not tell which way to steer, but we have seen that when the Weather was fairest, when the Winds were every where Propitious, the Sea smiling, the Ship Sailing in all her Pride and Glory, a Tempest has risen on a sudden, the fair Face of the Ocean been ruffled, the Winds roar'd from all Quarters, and the Ship been in utmost Danger of perishing. There was certainly some Excuse for the various Measures of a Court, that saw Safety  
in



in none. Other Changes have been  
often out of Wantonness, these were  
out of Despair, and therefore are the  
less surprizing. The wonder is, how  
when every thing is pleasing and Pros-  
perous, and we seem to be in the best  
Humour in the World, we shou'd all  
at once fall together by the Ears, and  
quarrel with one another we know  
not for what nor for whom: This  
looks a little like Madness, and what-  
ever we are as to our Morals, as to our  
Understandings, it cannot be said we  
are the Soberest Nation upon Earth.

One wou'd have thought, that so  
great a Struggle for *Liberty*, as was the  
*Revolution*, shou'd have settled it and  
its Friends on the surest Foundation.  
King *William's* most zealous Friends,  
were those that had most warmly op-  
pos'd the Court Measures in the Two  
last Reigns. The People had univer-  
sally so ill an Opinion of the Instru-  
ments of *Arbitrary Power*, which had  
brought them to the Brink of Ruin,  
that there seem'd no hopes for such a  
*Faction* ever to prevail again, or indeed  
to escape being made a severe Example  
to Posterity. Those that had been  
*Addressers* of *Abhorrence*, against *Peti-*  
*tioning* for a Parliament, whose Sitting

cou'd only save the Nation, that had Persecuted and Plunder'd their Dissenting Neighbours ; that under Colour of Juries, had Murder'd our best Patriots ; that had basely betray'd the Liberties of the Subject, by delivering up their Charters, and the like. These, I say, one wou'd think, shou'd despair of ever getting uppermost, and pretending to the *Nine in Ten* again. King *William's* First Privy Council, was compos'd of Lords of Both Parties, particularly

*Thomas*, Earl of *Danby*, Lord President.

*George*, Marquis of *Hallifax*, Lord Privy Seal.

*Robert*, Earl of *Lindsey*, Lord Great Chamberlain.

*Charles*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

*Daniel*, Earl of *Nottingham*, the other Secretary of State.

*John*, Earl of *Bath*.

*Charles*, Viscount *Mordaunt*.

*Henry*, Bishop of *London*, &c.

I might mention *John Howe*, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain, and others of the same Kidney, employ'd in Great Offices,

ces, infomuch that the Commons in  
 Parliament complain'd almost from the  
 beginning, of the ill and unfaithful  
 Ministers about the King. Some they  
 sham'd, others they Decypher'd, and  
 sent to his Majesty to know who ad-  
 vis'd him to employ some of the Late  
 King *James's* Instruments, in Trusts of  
 Great Importance. I am not unacquaint-  
 ed with the Mischiefs their Treach-  
 ery occasion'd to that Court, and in  
 how many Instances the King was be-  
 tray'd by them, which I shall give some  
 Hints of, having not room to enlarge  
 upon them. They first endeavour'd  
 to bring His Majesty, when Prince of  
*Orange*, to a Treaty with King *James*,  
 and to stand upon equal Terms to the  
 Judgment of that King's Parliament,  
 hoping to have so sham'd the King-  
 with such Specious Concessions, for  
 keeping out Popery, and redressing  
 Grievances, as might have sent the  
 Prince Home again, with a good Sum  
 of Money and Fair Promises. When  
 King *James's* Terror prevented that  
 Attempt, they wou'd have perswaded  
 the Prince to have presently caus'd his  
 Army to Proclaim him King, which  
 had it been done by a *Arbitrary Power*,  
 they knew wou'd set the whole Na-  
 tion

tion against him. That Design being frustrated by his Highness's Moderation and Wisdom, they then dissuaded him from Disbanding King *James's* Army, which had been rais'd to finish the Destruction of our *Liberties*, and advis'd him to gather those the Lord *Feversham* had Disbanded into Troops and Companies, procuring a Promise from him to pay their Arrears, on purpose to involve him in Difficulties, by bringing him into Debt. At the same Time they were busy, by False Insinuations, to prevent his accepting repeated Offers from several Counties and Cities, to raise him Regiments of Volunteers at their own Charge. I shall only name *Hampshire* and *Chichester*. The former offer'd a Regiment of Horse to be Commanded by *Oliver Cromwell*, Esq; the latter a Troop, to have Major *Braman* their Captain; but they could not want strong Arguments against giving such Men Commissions; *Braman* had serv'd the Parliament in the Civil War, and *Cromwell* was *Oliver's* Grandson. It was these Men that found ways to prevent King *William's* Acceptance of the Lord *Tyrconnel's* Frank Offers, presently to resign the Kingdom of *Ireland*, as may be seen in the



the Arch-Bishop of *Dublin's State of the*  
*Protestants of Ireland, under the Late*  
*King James.* In the Convention, 150  
 of them Voted for a Regency, upon  
 which a certain Author wrote thus  
 soon after, " This was the Master-  
 Piece of Treachery against our King,  
 in many that aspir'd to Places of  
 Profit, Honour and Trust, under  
 him as their *New Master.* And had  
 it succeeded, it wou'd certainly have  
 brought him under the Power of  
 their *Old Master,* and themselves in-  
 to their former Capacities of pursu-  
 ing their most Pernicious Designs  
 against the Kingdom. Cou'd one  
 have imagin'd; that a People who had  
 so lately seen themselves and their  
 Church, deliver'd out of extream Dan-  
 ger by King *William,* wou'd have sup-  
 ported such a Party against his Inte-  
 rests? Cou'd one have thought, that  
 the himself, who had deliver'd them  
 from the Perils these Evil Instruments  
 to King *James,* had brought the Nati-  
 on into, wou'd have hearken'd to the  
 same Men, wou'd have trusted and  
 favour'd them? Wou'd not one have  
 thought, that Men of *Revolution Prin-*  
*ciples,* wou'd have been employ'd ex-  
 clusive of all others, and that no Body  
 wou'd

wou'd have dar'd to Scramble With them for Places, as was said not long ago by a *Tory* Member in Parliament Who had a better Right to Profits and Honours, Founded upon the *Revolution* than those who so zealously asserted it. Yet what *Dependance* cou'd they make on the then Government, which in a few Months after it was Establish'd distinguish'd those with its Favours that had done their utmost to prevent its Establishment.

In the Year 1692, there was a Treatise Printed, call'd, *A Dialogue between Lord Lieutenant and one of his Deputies*.

'Tis written with great Spirit and Judgement, and the Ingenious Author gives us this Account of that Party recovering their Ground, which they had lost by King *James's* Abdication. He says, " They boasted themselves to be the *Only Men for Monarchy*, that always defended the Prerogatives of the Crown: They wou'd scarce bear a Bill for the People's Rights, as they had been such Votaries to King *William*, that they were content to make him their Absolute Lord. But their Treacherous Intents were evident, they sought for Matter and Occasion to suggest against him.

" Am-

Ambition, Love of Domination, and  
 Falseness to all his Pretences made in  
 his Declaration, &c. I need not say  
 what Name the *Party* went by, who  
 so early got into King *William's* good  
 Graces, but it is certain they were not  
 the *Ruin'd One*, for they did every  
 Thing at Court. It was they who put  
 King *William* upon sending *An Act of*  
*General Indemnity* to Parliament, to  
 prevent the Bill they had in Consider-  
 ation, wherein Necessary Exceptions  
 wou'd have been made, of those that  
 had been Guilty of the Illegal Practices  
 in former Reigns. Another good Act  
 did they also hinder, as that to disable  
 those Members of Corporations from  
 acting as such, if they had been Sur-  
 renderers of Charters, or other the  
 like Offenders. If this Bill had pass'd,  
 an End wou'd have been put to the  
*Faction*, and Liberty had had its Foun-  
 dation on a Rock. It was they who  
 got the King to change the Lieutenantcy,  
 as was done all over *England*. The  
 Author above-mention'd, speaking in  
 the Person of his Lord Lieutenant, says,  
 "I was troubl'd, that I was in a man-  
 ner forc'd to have such Deputy  
 Lieutenants, whom I knew to have  
 been Enemies to the *Revolution*;  
 E "but

“ but when I advis’d with some at  
 “ Court, whether it was fit to seek an  
 “ Alteration, they bid me see the  
 “ Change lately made in *London*; that  
 “ those who most comply’d with King  
 “ *James*, to destroy their Liberties,  
 “ and the very Being of the City, were  
 “ made the Major Part of the Lieute-  
 “ nancy; and Colonels and other Com-  
 “ mission Officers, made by the First  
 “ Lieutenancy after the *Revolution*,  
 “ of such as had been most Faithful  
 “ to the City and their Countries Li-  
 “ berties, and most zealous for the  
 “ present Government, were at once  
 “ turn’d out by the New Lieutenan-  
 “ cy, &c. Thus we see, that in Two  
 Years time, the Men that had given a  
 Being to the *Revolution Government*,  
 were discarded, and their Opposites  
 put in their Places. What therefore  
 can ye *Depend upon in Party*? Had ever  
 any Set of Men a better Pretence to  
 Trusts and Employments, ever any  
 Men more Reason to hope their Em-  
 ployments wou’d be of the same Du-  
 ration as the Government, they having  
 one and the same Establishment. But  
 ye see in a Year or Two, *Flatterers* and  
*Pretenders to Superlative Loyalty*, have  
 jostled them out of their Places, and  
 those



those jump'd into them, that had lost  
 them, for being Instrumental in the lo-  
 sing their Late Master, and his Three  
 Kingdoms. And to shew what an In-  
 fluence this Change had in the City  
 Election, I shall present the Reader  
 with

A L I S T of the Common-  
 Council of London, in the  
 Year 1691.

<i>William Dodson,</i>	<i>Hugh Strode,</i>
<i>Ralph Box,</i>	<i>William Woodroffe,</i>
<i>Richard Alie,</i>	<i>Thomas Blackmore,</i>
<i>William Withers,</i>	<i>Abraham Jaggard,</i>
<i>Richard Holder,</i>	<i>Thomas Rogers,</i>
<i>Robert Beadingfield,</i>	<i>George Bearscroft,</i>
<i>John Midgley,</i>	<i>Robert Master,</i>
<i>Nich. Alexander,</i>	<i>James Cooke,</i>
<i>John Wright,</i>	<i>Thomas Darwin,</i>
<i>John Genew,</i>	<i>Rich. Beauchamp,</i>
<i>Mich. Prescot,</i>	<i>Will. Thatcher,</i>
<i>Dan. Templeman,</i>	<i>Israel Knowles,</i>
<i>Thomas Mills,</i>	<i>John Slyford,</i>
<i>Thomas Sessan,</i>	<i>Thomas Gardiner,</i>
<i>James Oades,</i>	<i>John Grosse,</i>
<i>Peter Pickering,</i>	<i>John Bland,</i>
<i>William Saltmarsh,</i>	<i>Isaac Brand,</i>
<i>Edward Aston,</i>	<i>Henry Lewes,</i>
	E. 2      James

James Hudson,  
 Ben. Ayloffe,  
 John West,  
 John Knapp,  
 John Johnson,  
 Fran. Brerewood,  
 Richard Goodall,  
 Anthony Gregory,  
 Thomas Salter,  
 Will. Lewen,  
 Peter Floyer,  
 Robert Littlebury,  
 John Moore,  
 William Founes,  
 John Webb,  
 Francis Minshal,  
 William Tate,  
 John Greene,  
 Percival Pilborn,  
 Edward Herne,  
 William Rous,  
 Thomas Symons,  
 John Moore,  
 Lan. Coles,  
 George Newland,  
 James Woods,  
 John Cooper,  
 Mich. Symonds,  
 Charles Feltham,  
 John Blake,  
 James Smith,

John Kent,  
 Paul Wicks,  
 Samuel Garrard,  
 Symon Wilmot,  
 John Dowley,  
 Will. Strange,  
 John Saunders,  
 Edward Morse,  
 Nich. Smith,  
 John Westbrooke,  
 Thomas Langham,  
 Walter Coventrye,  
 John Cooke,  
 Henry Clerk,  
 Richard Terbury,  
 Ralph Izard,  
 Edward Shaller,  
 Edward Norman,  
 James Clement,  
 Rich. Edmondson,  
 Richard Hoare,  
 William Pett,  
 Richard Weedon,  
 Samuel Ongley,  
 George Benson,  
 Thomas Short,  
 Samuel Leake,  
 Augustin Marriot,  
 John Sawyer,  
 William Reeve,  
 Roger Reeve,

Francis

Francis Griffith,  
 Thomas Templer,  
 George Coke,  
 John Stevenson,  
 Mr. Wayfe,  
 Mr. Elves,  
 Robert Brough,  
 Samuel Walton,

Richard Hammond,  
 John Foster,  
 John Freeman,  
 Daniel Browne,  
 Phil. Scarth,  
 James Foulis,  
 Edward Polhill,  
 William Pellat,

These were the Men that presented  
 a Petition to the Parliament against  
 Sir William Ashurst, Sir John Fleet, and  
 others, for acting as Aldermen, be-  
 cause they had been Aldermen in King  
 James's Time ; as also against Sir Tho-  
 mas Pilkington, the Lord Mayor, and  
 Sir Leonard Robinson, the Chamberlain.  
 This Petition was printed, together with  
 the following Animadversions upon  
 it ; " These are the Men that care  
 not what becomes of their Country,  
 so King James comes in again : They  
 long to be at the Old Trade of ma-  
 king Work for the Hang-man. You  
 may pick up several of 'em in the Fa-  
 mous Trials of the Lord Russel, Rous,  
 Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Mr. Papillon,  
 Bateman, &c. Again, " No less than  
 Sixty of these are reckon'd up to be  
 of the Number of those that strove  
 " with

“ with a slavish Emulation to Sacrifice  
 “ their Ancient Rights and Privileges,  
 “ &c. Indeed it was not likely such a  
 Party shou’d keep their Ground long,  
 as Powerful as they seem’d to be, and  
 as great as their Interest at Court. On  
 the same Day the 1st of *March*. 1691.  
 were *Lawrence* Earl of *Rochester*, and  
 Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sworn of the Privy  
 Council, the latter being also made one  
 of the Lords of the Treasury. But as  
 much Pains as this Party was at to se-  
 cure the footing they had got, they had  
 a King to deal with who knew his In-  
 terest perfectly well, and that it was  
 impossible for such Men to make good  
 Subjects whose Principles made his  
 Title an Usurpation; and what else  
 cou’d it be to all those that was for the  
 Hereditary, Unalienable Right of the  
 Prince.

In 1693, the Earl of *Nottingham* was  
 remov’d from being Secretary of State,  
 and the Earl of *Shrewsbury* put in his  
 Place; the Success of King *William’s*  
 Arms in 1695. animated his Friends  
 and made his Enemies desperate; their  
 Despair produc’d an Assassination Plot,  
 which being discover’d, the *Jacobite*  
 Faction was entirely routed, and Men  
 of *Revolution* Principles had the Places  
 and



and Favour till almost the end of this Reign. So well they seem'd establish'd that one cou'd not have imagin'd any Alteration cou'd have happen'd in their Fortune during the Life of a Prince whom they serv'd out of Principle as well as Interest; but not long before that great King's Death, it was again seen what *Dependance* there is to be made on Parties. The Lord *Somers*, one of the greatest States-men, and the King's most Faithful Servant, had the Seals taken from him; and soon after the Earl of *Rocheſter* was made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. The Earl of *Orford*, the Lord *Hallifax*, and the Earl of *Portland* were impeach'd, and an Address presented to the King to remove them from his Presence and Counſels for ever, notwithstanding the Lords Counter Address in their behalf: Sir *George Rooke* was made Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Fleet, and Sir *Edward Northey*, Attorney General. One may gueſs what Party prevail'd in the Houſe of Commons by the *Impeachments*, and the Proceedings againſt the *Partition Treaty*; the King of *Spain's* Will had put the Nation into a Ferment, the Majority ſeem'd without Doors to be inclinable to a War, with-

in Doors to Pacifick Counfels; in Parliament the *Irish* Resumption Bill had pass'd, and a Committee complain'd that many Persons dissenting from the Church of *England* were made Justices of the King's Peace; a Motion was also made for an *Address* to his Majesty, for removing Gilbert, Lord Bishop of Sarum, from being Preceptor to his Highness the Duke of Gloucester, which pass'd in the Negative. It was plain that the Conduct of the House was not what the Enemies to *France* wou'd have had it. In *England*, says a Reverend Author, *The People were in an uneasy Suspence between Peace and War, and as much between the Continuance of the Present Parliament, and the Expence of a New one; some Addresses did insinuate the Desire of a Dissolution, one from the County of York, concluded thus, And we humbly beg leave further to assure Your Majesty, that whenever the Dissolution of this present, or any other Parliament shall happen either by Virtue of the Triennial Bill, or Prerogative Royak, we will from Time to Time, make it our constant Endeavour to Elect such Persons as shall be in the True Interest of Your Majesty and these Kingdoms; One from the High Sheriff, Gentlemen of*  
*the*

the Grand Jury, and Justices of the Peace  
 for the County of Cumberland, ended to  
 the same Effect. We humbly beg leave  
 further to assure Your Majesty, That  
 upon all Occasions of Elections, we will  
 constantly endeavour to chuse such Re-  
 presentatives as shall manifest their  
 Affection to Your Person, and their  
 Zeal to the Church and State as by  
 Law Establish'd. Thus we see how  
 vain it is to Build on the Addresses,  
 given of Counties: This House of Com-  
 mons was as much Church as any has  
 been since the *Revolution*, I'm satisfy'd  
 the Condemn'd Doctor had been clear'd  
 by them, and yet here's the largest  
 County in the Kingdom insinuating a  
 desire to have 'em dissolv'd: However  
 those who were about His Majesty  
 were of another Opinion, and 'tis pro-  
 bable he wou'd have kept them, had  
 not the *French* King affronted him and  
 his Kingdoms in presuming to own  
 the Pretender. On King *James's* Death  
 his Indignity was so highly resented  
 by all good *English* Men, that the  
 Friends to *France* and Peace lost their  
 Interest entirely. It is well known,  
 who it was that endeavour'd to per-  
 swade his Majesty, that unless he fell  
 in with the *Staunch Party* he wou'd ne-  
 ver be easy. It is also well known  
 F how

how it came to pass that the Elector of *Bavaria's* Proposals were not comply'd with, by which means *Flanders* was lost. The Councils in 1701. were for Peace, and *Spain* had probably been given up at first, if the French had not enrag'd the People of *England* by the Affront he put upon their Sovereign, but that set them heartily against him; a New Parliament was chosen, New Measures taken, and *France*, to her Sorrow, then found that *Parliament* was not to be depended upon; for the Commons address'd the King that he would be graciously pleas'd to take Care that it be an Article in the several Treaties of Alliance with his Majesty and other Potentates, *That no Peace shall be made with France until His Majesty and the Nation have Reparation for the great Indignity offer'd by the French King in owning and declaring the Pretended Prince of Wales, King of England, Scotland and Ireland.* Those therefore that had form'd Hopes of our tamely Admission of the Duke of *Anjou*, to settle himself in *Spain*, and our Passive Conduct under so Flagrant an Indignity as the setting an Impostor over us were again extreamly mortify'd, and those that were Enemies to *France* and *Spain* recover'd Spirit and rejoyc'd to see the Sense of the Nation so vigorous



ly exerting it self. The *Pacifick* had the Majority without Doors and within against them; the House of Lords were not satisfy'd with one Address, they follow'd it with a second, in which is this Remarkable Paragraph: *And we esteem'd it a further good Fortune in the time of Publick Danger, that the French King has taken those Measures which will make it impossible for him to Impose any more upon the World by Treaties so often violated; neither can he hope any longer to cover his Ambitious Designs, or justify his Usurpations under the Specious Pretences of Peace.* This Address was presented to his Majesty the 6th of Janury, 1701. and was no more grateful to the King than it was to his Subjects; another Paragraph of it will, doubtless, be thought as well worth remembring. Their Lordships are still speaking of the Great Lewis. *And as the placing his Grandson on the Throne of Spain, is visibly to the whole World the Cause of all those Dangers mention'd in Your Majesty's Speech, and of the Breach of the Ballance of Power in Europe, which the People of England are so deeply engag'd to preserve, so we humbly conceive the Remedy is as apparent as the Disease, and that Your Majesty, Your Subjects, and Your Allies, can*

*never be Safe and Secure, till the House  
 of Austria be restor'd to their Rights, and  
 the Invaders of the Spanish Monarchy  
 brought to Reason. What Prospect cou'd  
 the Enemies to Britain and her Confe-  
 derates have at this Juncture, wherein  
 they cou'd take Delight. The King  
 the Lords, the Commons, have Prepar'd  
 a War, than which none was ever more  
 Just and Necessary; and Her Present  
 Majesty's own Sentiments of it, that it  
 was so, appear in Her First Speech to  
 the Privy Council, wherein she was  
 most Graciously pleas'd to say, I think  
 it proper upon this Occasion of my first  
 speaking to you, to declare my own Opinion  
 of the Importance of carrying on all the  
 Preparations we are making, to oppose  
 the Great Power of France. And of the  
 same Tendency is Her Majesty's Let-  
 ter to the States General of the Uni-  
 ted Provinces, to Condole the King's  
 Death. This is what we wou'd pro-  
 pose to you to rest assured of, and that we shall  
 always look upon the Interest of England  
 and that of your State, to be Insepara-  
 ble, as being United by such Tyes that  
 cannot be broke without the greatest Pre-  
 judice to both Nations. But what must  
 ever certainly be Transporting to every  
 good English Man, is the Character  
 Her Majesty in the same Letter is pleas'd  
 to give Her Royal Predecessor, speak-  
 ing*

ing of his Death. 'Tis certainly a very great Loss to all Europe, and particularly to your State, the Interest of which he always maintain'd, with so much Valour, Prudence, Zeal and Conduct. The most Glorious Testimony born to his Memory, that a Prince ever cou'd hope for, being the Applause of the Greatest Princess that ever Sat on the *British* Throne. Yet scarce was the Breath out of His Majesty's Body, when his Enemies lifted up their Traiterous Heads, and impudently attack'd his Reputation in the most Tender Part. They gave out that the King had laid a Design to set aside the Princess of Denmark, and the *Faction* who espous'd the Interest of Her Competitor the *Pretender*, represented him as a Prince who wou'd stick at nothing to carry his Point. How Insolent were they immediately? How did they flatter themselves with a *Restoration* instead of a *Succession*? And how were they abetted by some, who ow'd Her Majesty Allegiance out of Gratitude as well as Duty? But the Lords having Vindicated King *William's* Memory from such an Hellish Calumny, and Her Majesty telling them, *The Authors and Publishers of such False Reports shou'd be effectually prosecuted*, they were not so daring in their Invectives for some Time;



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Time; and it was not quickly that  
cou'd be brought to forget our *De-  
vener.* Some People wonder how  
King, who had no Title but a *Revolution*  
*One*, cou'd be prevail'd upon to  
Trust Men that treated the *Revolution*  
as a *Rebellion*, which is not so strange  
considering how much he had at Heart  
the reducing the Exorbitant Power of  
*France*; and on that Account how  
ready he must be to hearken to any  
Counsels, that are offer'd to remove  
the Difficulties he met with in carrying  
on so expensive a War. A War, that  
besides the Expence, was also not very  
Successful; and it concern'd him by all  
means, to keep every one in as good  
Humour as possible. For which Reason,  
there were for the Time in his  
Reign, more Changes than even in  
King *Charles* the II'd's. And if it was  
not more settled during the short Inter-  
val of Peace, than it had been in the  
War, one may be sure that a Prince  
who had so good Judgement to Chuse  
his Ministers, and to direct them when  
Chosen, wou'd not have made that  
Party, compos'd of his and our Coun-  
try's Friends, to be of so *Little Depen-  
dence*, had he not found an Incurable  
Itch of Changing in the Minds of his  
People.

F I N I S.